

EXHIBIT 22

1 STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY
2 BRANCH 1

3 STATE OF WISCONSIN,

4 PLAINTIFF,

JURY TRIAL

5 vs.

TRIAL - DAY 10

Case No. 05 CF 381

6 STEVEN A. AVERY,

7 DEFENDANT.

8
9 DATE: FEBRUARY 23, 2007

10 BEFORE: Hon. Patrick L. Willis
Circuit Court Judge

11 APPEARANCES: KENNETH R. KRATZ
12 Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.

13 THOMAS J. FALLON
14 Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.

15 NORMAN A. GAHN
16 Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.

17 DEAN A. STRANG
18 Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.

19 JEROME F. BUTING
20 Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.

21 STEVEN A. AVERY
22 Defendant
Appeared in person.

23 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

24 Reported by Diane Tesheneck, RPR

25 Official Court Reporter

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10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

I N D E X

WITNESSES

PAGE

KATIE HALBACH

Direct Examination by ATTORNEY KRATZ 36

Cross-Examination by ATTORNEY STRANG 46

RONALD L. GROFFY

Direct Examination by ATTORNEY GAHN 50

Cross-Examination by ATTORNEY BUTING 61

SHERRY CULHANE

Direct Examination by ATTORNEY GAHN 82

EXHIBITS

MARKED

OFFERED

ADMITTED

208-210		204	204
217		206	206
219-220		205	205
251		201	203
285-288		46	46
289-305		81	81
306-308		81	81
309-318		201	203
319-340		202	203

1 A. These types are actually the different fragment
2 sizes, those different target sizes that we
3 amplified. The ABO system is a type of genetic
4 marker, but the discriminating power of ABO
5 systems, which is what we used many years ago, is
6 much less than the discriminating power of the
7 combined -- all of these combined types.

8 Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected
9 your swab A-1 from the rear cargo area --

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. -- of the RAV4; is that correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Can we go to the next one, please. And, again,
14 please show the jurors where you collected your
15 A-1 from.

16 A. In this area right here.

17 Q. And that was a blood stain that tested positive
18 in this presumptive test, correct?

19 A. Right.

20 Q. You also testified that you collected swab A-2
21 from across the panel of the rear cargo area.
22 Show the jurors, again, where that was.

23 A. Yes, that was right in this area here.

24 Q. And you also testified that you collected your
25 swab A-4 from the metal frame. Show the jurors

1 where that was.

2 A. Right along here.

3 Q. And you also testified that you collected A-3

4 from the cargo door itself; is that correct?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And can you show the jurors where that is?

7 A. Right here.

8 Q. And, again, all of these stains, you had a

9 presumptive positive test for blood?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. And you also testified that you collected a swab

12 from the Wild Cherry Pepsi can which you labeled

13 at A-14; is that correct?

14 A. Yes, right here.

15 Q. And, again, show the jurors. Thank you. Now,

16 did you develop DNA profiles from each of these

17 swabs?

18 A. Yes, I did.

19 Q. And according to the reports that you have, does

20 the following slide correctly depict your

21 results?

22 A. Yes, it does.

23 Q. And, again, would you explain to the jurors what

24 this slide shows.

25 A. Again, these are the genetic markers, these are

1 the 15 different markers we're looking at. And
2 these are the types that were developed from each
3 one of these evidence samples.
4 Q. And each one of those evidence samples came from
5 the RAV4 of Teresa Halbach, correct?
6 A. Correct.
7 Q. Now, can you tell whether this particular DNA
8 profile is from a male or a female?
9 A. Yes.
10 Q. How can you do that?
11 A. This marker here, referred to as amylogen, is a
12 gender marker. If you are female, you are only
13 going to have an X chromosome. If you are a
14 male, you will have a X and a Y chromosome.
15 Q. So this profile is from a female?
16 A. Correct.
17 Q. I notice that after genetic marker D7SA20 there
18 is an 11?
19 A. Correct.
20 Q. Why is there only one number there?
21 A. As I stated earlier, these genetic markers are
22 independently inherited, just like genes. So you
23 inherit 50 percent from your mom and 50 percent
24 from your dad. Now, the fact that this is an 11
25 means that she is a homozygote at this marker.

1 And that means she got the same type from her mom
2 and the same type from her dad. At D-3 there are
3 two markers. This is referred to as a
4 heterozygote. And she received one from her mom
5 and one from her dad.

6 Q. And this DNA profile that you developed from the
7 cuttings and the swabs from the RAV4, did you
8 compare that profile to the DNA profile that you
9 developed from Teresa Halbach's Pap smear?

10 A. Yes, I did.

11 Q. And according to your reports, does this slide
12 correctly display your findings?

13 A. Yes, sir, it does.

14 Q. Would you please point out to the jurors your
15 findings and conclusions?

16 A. Again, these are all the genetic markers. And
17 you can see that the types from the evidence
18 samples are consistent with the types from the
19 Pap smear of Teresa Halbach. So at this genetic
20 marker, the evidence sample is 16 18, Teresa is
21 16 18. At this marker it's 69.3, Teresa is a
22 69.3. And all of these markers are consistent
23 with the ones from Teresa Halbach.

24 Q. And did you calculate a statistic to determine
25 how rare or how common this particular DNA

1 profile would be in the population?

2 A. Yes, I did.

3 Q. And I'm going to show you a slide and ask you if

4 this correctly depicts the statistical analysis

5 that you performed?

6 A. Yes, it does.

7 Q. And would you explain to the jurors what this

8 slide means.

9 A. Remember earlier I said that we do a statistical

10 analysis when we have a match between an evidence

11 sample and a reference sample. If we have an

12 exclusion, we're finished, that's the end of it.

13 But if you have a match between an evidence

14 sample and a reference sample, then you have to

15 determine how common or how rare that match -- or

16 I mean that profile from the evidence sample is

17 in the population.

18 This first number here tells me that the

19 probability of finding someone in the Caucasian

20 population, some unrelated, random person that

21 has the same profile as the evidence sample, the

22 probability of that is 1 person in 416

23 quadrillion in the Caucasian population, 1 person

24 in 642 quadrillion in the African-American

25 population, 1 person in 641 quadrillion in the

1 southeastern Hispanic population, and 1 person in
2 1 quintillion in the southwestern Hispanic
3 population.

4 Q. And why do you look at these different
5 populations when you are estimating the frequency
6 of these genetic markers?

7 A. When we are calculating and estimating these
8 frequencies, we use a data base that's maintained
9 by the FBI. And that data base has samples from
10 individuals in these four different population
11 groups. This slide illustrates that even though
12 the rarity of the profile is different, in these
13 four population groups, there's not a lot of
14 difference between population groups. There are
15 some differences, but this profile is extremely
16 rare across all four populations.

17 Q. What does this number -- What do these numbers
18 mean, Ms Culhane?

19 A. This number means that the probability of finding
20 a person, random person, unrelated, in the
21 population, that has the same profile as the
22 evidence sample, is 1 person in 416 quadrillion.

23 Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of
24 scientific certainty, whether Teresa Halbach is
25 the source of the blood that you found on A-1,

1 A-2, A-3 and A-4, and the source of the
2 biological fluid on the Wild Cherry Pepsi can?
3 A. Yes, I do.
4 Q. And what is that opinion?
5 A. That Teresa Halbach is the source of the DNA from
6 those items.
7 ATTORNEY GAHN: I'm going to ask Detective
8 Wiegert to bring you what has been marked as Exhibit
9 337.
10 Q. Again, I have spoken with defense counsel before
11 we began this afternoon and, Ms Culhane, does
12 that container, which is Exhibit 337, contain
13 some charred remains that you examined in this
14 case?
15 A. Yes, it does.
16 Q. And did you assign a Crime Lab designation number
17 to that?
18 A. Yes, I did.
19 Q. What is that?
20 A. Item BZ.
21 Q. And I'm going to ask you to look on the slide on
22 the big screen. And what is contained in that
23 box there in front of you, which is Exhibit 337,
24 is this the piece of charred remains that you
25 examined?

1 A. Yes, it is.

2 Q. And when did you receive this; do you know?

3 A. I can refer to my notes.

4 Q. Please.

5 THE COURT: Do we have a number for the

6 photo exhibit?

7 ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, we don't have

8 that with us, but you will get one.

9 A. Item BZ was taken into the laboratory on November

10 11th, 2005.

11 Q. And was this -- When you examined this, was this

12 a combination of bone and tissue?

13 A. It appeared to be, yes.

14 Q. And what is shown on the big screen here, which

15 we will later get an exhibit for and mark it, is

16 that the bone and tissue fragment sample that you

17 examined?

18 A. Yes, it is.

19 Q. How did you go about processing this for DNA?

20 A. Because this sample was compromised, it had been

21 subjected to -- appeared to be subjected to

22 intense heat, I needed to find an area that I

23 felt was the least damaged. So I chose a portion

24 of the tissue, which I believe was in this area

25 here, close to the bone. And sampled a portion

1 of that to continue my extractions and to
2 continue my typing.

3 Q. Were you able to develop a DNA profile from this
4 piece of charred remains?

5 A. Yes, I was.

6 Q. And according to your reports, does the next
7 slide correctly display your findings of your
8 test?

9 A. Yes, it does.

10 Q. Would you explain to the jurors what this is.

11 A. Again, these are the genetic markers that we're
12 looking at. And these are the types. You will
13 notice here there are no numbers at these
14 positions, these markers. And the reason is
15 because this was a fairly degraded sample of DNA.
16 DNA is a very stable molecule; however, it breaks
17 down and is degraded and broken up into pieces by
18 several things, heat being one, sunlight,
19 nucleases in the environment that chew it up.

20 But this was obviously a sample that had
21 been subjected to intense heat. And so,
22 therefore, on these fragments, these STR markers,
23 which are fairly large, the fragments -- there
24 was not enough DNA at those positions to develop
25 a type.

1 Q. Did you compare this partial profile with the DNA
2 profile that you obtained from the Pap smear of
3 Teresa Halbach?
4 A. Yes, I did.
5 Q. And does this slide accurately depict your
6 findings?
7 A. Yes.
8 Q. And would you please explain what your findings
9 were, to the jury?
10 A. In the -- At the marker positions where I did get
11 results, these types are consistent with Teresa.
12 Obviously, I don't know what the types are here
13 because there were no results. But for
14 everything else, all the types that I actually
15 developed, they were consistent with Teresa
16 Halbach.
17 Q. Now, you stated previously, when you made your
18 comparisons to Teresa Halbach's DNA profile with
19 the samples of blood that you found in the RAV4,
20 you were able to determine that Teresa Halbach
21 was the source of that blood; is that correct?
22 A. Yes.
23 Q. Can you say that in this case?
24 A. No.
25 Q. Why not?

1 A. This was a partial profile. When we have a
2 partial profile, we can only do a statistical
3 interpretation on the markers that we have
4 results for. In order to get very large numbers
5 and very rare profiles, what gives us those large
6 numbers is results, at all 15 different markers.
7 When we have less than that, then the frequency
8 of that profile becomes a little more common than
9 it would if it was a complete profile.

10 Q. Were you able to develop a statistic to tell you
11 how rare or how common the DNA profile on Item
12 BZ, the charred remains, would be in the
13 population?

14 A. Yes, I was.

15 Q. And does the next slide depict the frequency in
16 the population of the DNA profile on the charred
17 remains?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And would you explain to the jury these numbers
20 and what they mean.

21 A. This calculation was done exactly like the
22 calculation from the blood stains. The
23 difference is, this was not a full profile, it
24 was only a partial profile. So if you do a
25 statistical analysis of the types that you got,

1 and calculated the frequency of those types, the
2 probability of another random, unrelated person,
3 in the population, having the profile, the
4 partial profile of the remains, is 1 person in
5 1 billion in the Caucasian population, 1 person
6 in 2 billion in the African/American population,
7 1 person in 2 billion in the southeastern
8 Hispanic population; and 1 person in 3 billion in
9 the southwestern Hispanic population.

10 Q. And, again, can you break this down for the
11 jurors, exactly what that number, one billion,
12 would mean, as it relates to this DNA profile
13 from the charred remains?

14 A. That is the frequency that that partial profile,
15 those results at just the markers that I got
16 results from, the frequency of that partial
17 profile, that is the frequency that it occurs in
18 the population.

19 Q. Are there a billion people in the State of
20 Wisconsin?

21 A. I don't believe so.

22 ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, I have now what
23 has been a photograph that has been marked as
24 Exhibit 338. I will ask Mr. Fallon if he will give
25 that to Ms Culhane.

1 Q. And Ms Culhane, would you look at that
2 photograph, and is that a photograph of the piece
3 of charred remains that we previously put up on
4 the large screen.

5 A. Yes, it is.

6 ATTORNEY GAHN: I would ask if Detective
7 Wiegert would bring you Exhibit 237 -- I'm sorry,
8 277. This would be the bullet fragment.

9 Q. And can you identify that exhibit that's in front
10 of you, Ms Culhane?

11 A. Yes, this is Crime Lab item designation FL. And
12 it is a lead bullet fragment. My initials and
13 markings are on the packaging.

14 Q. And can you tell when you received that exhibit?

15 A. That came into the laboratory on May 16 -- I'm
16 sorry, March 16th, 2006, and I took custody on
17 March 28th, 2006.

18 Q. And how did you process that bullet?

19 A. The first thing I did was, just like every item
20 of evidence, it was a visual examination. There
21 was nothing visual on the fragment. There didn't
22 appear to be any stain. So in order to remove
23 any residual DNA that might have been on the
24 bullet, I washed it. I put it in a test tube and
25 washed it with some buffer that we use to extract

1 the DNA. And the washing of that bullet, the
2 washing liquid is what I performed the rest of my
3 procedure on.

4 Q. And were you able to develop a DNA profile from
5 that washing on Item FL, the bullet?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And according to your reports, does the next
8 slide correctly display your findings?

9 A. Yes, it does.

10 Q. And would you please explain your results to the
11 jurors?

12 A. Again, I was looking at all of these. These are
13 the different markers. And these are the types
14 at each one of these markers. You will notice at
15 D-16 and at TPOX I am -- there's an asterisk
16 there. That indicates that there was a visible
17 peak there which represents a type. But it was
18 below our parameters for including that in the
19 final analysis. So it -- I'm missing a peak here
20 and a peak at TPOX.

21 Q. And did you compare this profile that you
22 obtained from the bullet fragment with the DNA
23 profile you obtained from the Pap smear of Teresa
24 Halbach?

25 A. Yes, I did.

1 Q. And according to your reports, does this slide
2 correctly display your findings?
3 A. Yes, it does.
4 Q. And would you explain them to the jury.
5 A. The profile from the bullet is consistent with
6 all of the types from Teresa Halbach. You will
7 notice at D16 she's missing the 13 type, and at
8 TPOX she is missing the 10 type. And, again,
9 those peaks were visible, but they were below our
10 threshold for calling those types.
11 Q. Did that have any impact on your match criteria
12 in this interpretation?
13 A. The impact is that I cannot use the information,
14 the frequencies at this marker, and at this
15 marker, to figure out my final frequency. In
16 other words, I had to calculate the frequencies
17 at all of the other markers except D16 and TPOX.
18 Q. But nothing about those two asterisks that you
19 have on your -- on the chart here excluded Teresa
20 Halbach as being on the bullet?
21 A. That's correct.
22 Q. Did this match differ in any way from the
23 previous matches that you called?
24 A. Yes, it did.
25 Q. And could you explain to the jury what happened.

1 A. Yes, it is.

2 Q. Now, you previously testified that you took
3 cuttings which you identified as Item A-6 from
4 the RAV4?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. Can you show the jurors where it was you took the
7 cuttings?

8 A. In the front driver's seat, right about here.

9 Q. And those were the cuttings of a stain that you
10 had tested for blood with the presumptive test?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And I also believe that you testified earlier
13 that you collected your Item No. A-7 from the
14 center console area of the RAV for, would you
15 point that out to where that was for the jurors.

16 A. Right along the floor here by the console.

17 Q. Okay. And did you perform DNA testing on those
18 two evidentiary samples?

19 A. Yes, I did.

20 Q. And did you develop a DNA profile for the blood
21 stain on Item A-6?

22 A. Yes, I did.

23 Q. And according to your reports, does the next
24 slide correctly depict the DNA findings?

25 A. Yes, it does.

1 Q. And, again, would you explain those to the
2 jurors.

3 A. Again, these are the same 15 markers and these
4 are the types at each one of these markers that
5 were developed from the cutting of the stain in
6 the driver's seat of the RAV4.

7 Q. And, again, is this what you consider to be a
8 complete full DNA profile?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And did you also compare this profile to the DNA
11 profile that you developed from the buccal swab
12 of Steven Avery?

13 A. Yes, I did.

14 Q. And does this slide correctly display your
15 findings?

16 A. Yes, it does.

17 Q. And would you explain your findings to the jury?

18 A. Again, this is the profile developed from the
19 evidence sample. You can tell it's from a male
20 individual. All of the types are consistent with
21 each one of the types, at each marker, from the
22 reference standard of Steven Avery.

23 Q. And the DNA profile that you found in Item A-6,
24 the bloodstain, did you compare that to the other
25 standards that you received at the lab?

1 A. Yes, I did.

2 Q. And how did this profile compare to the other

3 standards?

4 A. It was not consistent with any of the other

5 standards that I examined.

6 Q. It was only consistent with the DNA profile of

7 Mr. Steven Avery?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. Did you develop a DNA profile from your Item No.

10 A-7, which were the blood crusts by the center

11 console?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And does the following slide show your findings?

14 A. Yes, it does.

15 Q. And would you explain those to the jurors.

16 A. Again, at each genetic marker, these are the

17 types. At D-5, this asterisk here indicates that

18 there was a peak there, a visible peak, but it

19 was below the parameters of our system. So that

20 would not be included in the statistical

21 interpretation of this sample -- of this profile.

22 Q. Now, that's only not included in the statistical

23 analysis, correct?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. Now, the fact that that asterisk was there, did

1 not have any impact in your interpretation of
2 this profile as it compared to Steven Avery, did
3 it?
4 A. No.
5 Q. And did you compare this profile to Steven
6 Avery's profile?
7 A. Yes, I did.
8 Q. And does this slide correctly show your findings?
9 A. Yes, it does. And, again, you can see that the
10 profile is consistent with Steven Avery at every
11 genetic marker.
12 Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of
13 scientific certainty, whether Steven Avery is the
14 source of the blood stain on Item A-6, which was
15 the stain found on the driver's passenger seat?
16 A. Yes, I do.
17 Q. And what is that opinion?
18 A. That Steven Avery is the source of that profile.
19 Q. And do you have an opinion, to a reasonable
20 degree of scientific certainty, whether Steven
21 Avery is the source of the DNA profile that you
22 found on Item A-7, the blood crusts by the center
23 console?
24 A. Yes, I do.
25 Q. And what is that opinion?

1 A. That Steven Avery is consistent with that
2 profile.
3 Q. Do you have Exhibit 293 in front of you?
4 A. No, I'm sorry, I don't.
5 Q. I'm sorry. Do you have that now?
6 A. Yes.
7 Q. Is that photograph the same photograph that is up
8 on the big screen?
9 A. Yes, it is.
10 Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected
11 a cutting which you identified as Item A-9 of a
12 bloodstain from the front passenger seat of
13 Teresa Halbach's RAV4. Can you show the jurors
14 where that cutting was, once more.
15 A. Yes, right in this area here.
16 Q. And did you perform a DNA test on that cutting?
17 A. Yes, I did.
18 Q. And according to your reports, does the following
19 slide correctly display your results?
20 A. Yes, it does.
21 Q. Could you explain them to the jurors.
22 A. These are the exact same markers that we looked
23 at in each sample. And, again, there are types
24 at each one of these markers, and XY depicting a
25 male individual.

1 Q. And, again, is this what you call a complete full
2 profile?
3 A. Yes, it is.
4 Q. And did you compare the profile that you
5 developed from the bloodstain from the front
6 passenger seat of Teresa Halbach's car with the
7 DNA profile that you obtained from the buccal
8 swab of Steven Avery?
9 A. Yes, I did.
10 Q. And does this next slide show your findings?
11 A. Yes, it does.
12 Q. And would you explain them to the jury, too,
13 please.
14 A. This is the profile developed from the cutting in
15 the passenger -- the front passenger seat. And
16 this is the profile from Steven Avery's buccal
17 swab. And you can see it's consistent at all of
18 the 15 genetic markers.
19 Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of
20 scientific certainty, whether Steven Avery is the
21 source of the bloodstain that was found on Item 9
22 on the front passenger seat of Teresa Halbach's
23 RAV4?
24 A. Yes, I do.
25 Q. And what is that opinion?

1 A. That Steven Avery is the source of that stain,
2 A-9.

3 Q. All right. Now, you also previously testified
4 that you collected the swab from what was Item
5 A-10, that is the CD case that was on the front
6 seat of Teresa Halbach's car, correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And did you develop a DNA profile from the blood
9 stain on the CD case?

10 A. Yes, I did.

11 Q. And does the next slide correctly show your
12 findings?

13 A. Yes, it does.

14 Q. Did you compare this profile with the profile
15 that you developed from the buccal swab of Steven
16 Avery?

17 A. Yes, I did.

18 Q. And does this next slide correctly show your
19 findings according to your reports?

20 A. Yes, it does. Again, you can see all of the
21 types are exactly the same through all the
22 genetic markers.

23 Q. And do you have an opinion, to a reasonable
24 degree of scientific certainty, whether Steven
25 Avery is the source of the blood that you found

1 on the CD case in Teresa Halbach's SUV?

2 A. Yes, I believe he is the source of the blood

3 stain, Item A-10.

4 Q. Ms Culhane, do you have Exhibit 294 in front of

5 you?

6 A. Yes, I do.

7 Q. And does that photograph -- is that depicted on

8 the large screen here?

9 A. Yes, it is.

10 Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected

11 a bloodstain from the paneling of the rear

12 passenger door. And would you point out to the

13 jurors, one more time, where that bloodstain was?

14 A. This area right here.

15 Q. Yes. And you designated that as Crime Lab

16 designation Item A-12; is that correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And did you perform DNA testing on Item A-12?

19 A. Yes, I did.

20 Q. And did you develop a DNA profile from the

21 testing of that bloodstain?

22 A. Yes, I did.

23 Q. And does the next slide correctly show your

24 findings?

25 A. Yes, it does.

1 Q. And, again, did you compare the profile, the DNA
2 profile that you developed from the bloodstain on
3 the rear passenger door of Teresa Halbach's RAV4,
4 with the DNA profile that you obtained from the
5 buccal swab of Steven Avery?
6 A. Yes, I did.
7 Q. And does this slide correctly show your findings?
8 A. Yes, it does. And, again, you can see, at each
9 one of the markers, the types are consistent.
10 Q. I would ask you if you have in front of you
11 Exhibit 291.
12 A. Yes, I do.
13 Q. And is that photograph shown on the big screen
14 now?
15 A. Yes, it is.
16 Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected
17 this bloodstain on the dashboard of Teresa
18 Halbach's RAV4, by the ignition switch; is that
19 correct?
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. And this -- you did a presumptive test for blood
22 on that stain?
23 A. Yes, I did.
24 Q. And did you perform DNA testing on this
25 bloodstain in Teresa Halbach's vehicle?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And did you develop a DNA profile from that

3 bloodstain?

4 A. Yes, I did.

5 Q. And does this next slide correctly show your

6 findings?

7 A. Yes, it does.

8 Q. And did you compare the DNA profile from that

9 bloodstain with the DNA profile of Steven Avery?

10 A. Yes, I did.

11 Q. And does this next slide show your results?

12 A. Yes, it does.

13 Q. And, again, would you explain what those were to

14 the jury.

15 A. This is the profile from A-8, which is the stain

16 by the ignition. And this is the profile from

17 Steven Avery's buccal swab. And you can see at

18 each one of the markers, the types are

19 consistent.

20 Q. And, once again, is this what you consider a full

21 complete DNA profile?

22 A. Yes, it is.

23 Q. And the DNA profile that you developed from Item

24 A-8, the blood stain found near the ignition of

25 Teresa Halbach's SUV, did you compare that

1 profile with the profiles that you developed from
2 all the other standards in this case?
3 A. Yes, I did.
4 Q. And what were your results?
5 A. It was not consistent with any of the other
6 standards.
7 Q. It was only consistent with the DNA profile of
8 Steven Avery?
9 A. Correct.
10 Q. Did you arrive at a statistical number for this
11 profile that would reflect how often, or how
12 rare, or how common, this profile would be in the
13 population?
14 A. Yes, I did.
15 Q. And I would ask if this slide correctly displays
16 that statistic?
17 A. Yes, it does.
18 Q. And could you explain to the jurors what that
19 statistic is?
20 A. This number tells me that the probability of
21 another unrelated, random person in the
22 population, having the same profile as the
23 evidence samples that we just talked about, is 1
24 person in 4 quintillion in the Caucasian
25 population, 1 person in 898 quintillion in the

1 African/American population, 1 person in 25
2 quintillion in the southeastern Hispanic
3 population, and 1 person in 123 quintillion in
4 the southwestern Hispanic population.

5 Q. And does that statistic also apply to the other
6 bloodstains that you found in the RAV4 that were
7 attributable to Steven Avery?

8 A. Yes, it does.

9 Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of
10 scientific certainty, whether Steven Avery is the
11 source of the bloodstain found on the dashboard
12 by the ignition in Teresa Halbach's RAV4?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And what is that opinion?

15 A. My opinion is that Steven Avery is the source of
16 that stain.

17 ATTORNEY GAHN: That's all I have. Thank
18 you, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Counsel, will you approach,
20 please.

21 ATTORNEY BUTING: Sure.

22 (Side bar taken.)

23 THE COURT: All right. Members of the
24 jury, at this time, since we kept you late
25 yesterday, we're going to give you a break today.